

and jet black upper parts it resembles *C. luteola*, but otherwise the likeness is not very close, and the species is very strongly characterized.

TANAGRIDAE.

13. *Calospiza lavinia* (CASSIN).

Three specimens, two males and a female, June 25-27.

These agree minutely with continental examples, in color and general proportions, except that the bill is shorter and relatively broader. This character, though strongly marked in these three specimens, might fail in a larger series, and we prefer, for the present at least, to allow the Gorgona bird to stand as true *C. lavinia*.

14. *Tachyphonus delatreei* LAFFR.

Not met with by Mr. Brown. The species is recorded from Gorgona Island by Selater in Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. 11, p. 215, one adult ♂ having been procured there by Captain Kellett and Lieutenant Wood.

FRINGILLIDAE.

15. *Sporophila gutturalis* (LICHTR.)?

One adult ♀, July 1.

This skin comes nearer to the ♀ of *S. gutturalis* than to females of *S. luctuosa* and *S. collaris* (the females of these three species all look much alike), but probably really represents a distinct form, as it is much smaller — shorter wing and tail and smaller feet — and slightly darker in color. Without a male, however, it is impossible to decide just what it really is. Its measurements are as follows: No. 14,015 ♀, wing, 50.5; tail, 36.5; tarsus, 13.5; culmen, 7.

16. *Sporophila telasco* (LESSON)?

One young ♂, July 1.

This specimen seems to be referable to *S. telasco* of Peru and Ecuador. At all events, it needs comparison with no other species. We can find no skins of *T. telasco* in quite corresponding plumage to compare it with, but on the other hand can detect in our specimen no marked differences from the fully adult skins with which it has been compared. Our specimen is immature, the bright chestnut throat patch of the adult plumage being indicated by feathers of this color appearing irregularly over the throat.

V. REPTILIA AND AMPHIBIA. BY THOMAS BARBOUR.

The Reptiles of Gorgona Island are derived from the adjacent mainland. Many of the species, however, are very distinct from their nearest congeners.

The two representatives of the *Geckonidae* are indistinguishable from widely spread mainland forms. One notes with surprise the fact that no *Sphaerodactylus* occurs in the collection. Of the *Iguanidae* the *Anolis*, though quite different from, is probably a modification of, *A. andianus*. The series of *Basiliscus americanus* and the single young *Iguana tuberculata* are typical of their respective species. Dr. Stejneger has very kindly examined the *Enyalioides* and the two amphibians. For this kindness I wish to thank him. He considers *E. heterolepis* as the nearest relative of *E. insulæ*. The specimens of *Ameiva* show a constant difference from *A. bridgesii*, in the weak carination of the dorsal scales. With only four specimens from Gorgona Island, and these all of the same age, it hardly seems desirable to name the island specimens.

Of the snakes, the Green Tree Snake (*Leptophis occidentalis*) differs sufficiently to warrant its being considered a new subspecies. The *Spilotes* agrees well with Günther's figure of *S. argus* in the Biologia Centrali-Americana. The *Leptoleira* belongs to a wide-ranging species of the Continent.

Owing to the luxuriant vegetation, Mr. Brown used his gun very freely in collecting reptiles, and there are several specimens so imperfect that they cannot be identified, but which lead one to believe that there are other new forms, besides those described.

REPTILIA.

GECKONIDAE.

1. *Gonatodes fuscus* (HALLOWELL).

Nine typical examples.

2. *Gonatodes caudiscutatus* (GÜNTHER).

Four examples.

IGUANIDAE.

3. *Anolis gorgonae*, sp. nov.

Types. — Mus. Comp. Zool., No. 6,984, Gorgona Island.

Three specimens nearly related to *A. andianus* Blgr. From this species it differs in having five rows of loreal scales, no tricarinate supraoculars, and six labials to below the centre of the eye. The hind limb is longer than in the continental species.

Ear opening medium and round. Body hardly compressed. Ventrals small, but considerably larger than the dorsals and strongly imbricate. The appressed hind limb reaches a point halfway between the orbit and the tip of

the snout. Digits considerably dilated, 16 lamellae under phalanges II and III of the fourth toe. Tail somewhat compressed, covered with rather large, equal, strongly keeled scales.

Color. — Bright purple above, lower surfaces lighter and buffish. Gular appendage large, whitish, with lines and dots of lilac at the base. The under surfaces of the thighs are buff with indistinct wavy bands of pale lilac.

Head	16 mm.
Width of head	9 "
Body	51 "
Fore limb	33 "
Hind limb	60 "
Tibia	14 "

4. *Basiliscus americanus* LAUR.

Sixteen examples of this widely spread species, which do not appear to differ from typical specimens from Panama.

5. *Enyalioides insulae*, sp. nov.

Types. — Mus. Comp. Zool., No. 6,983, Gorgona Island.

Two specimens, closely allied to *E. heterolepis* Bocourt. The ventral scales, however, are only very slightly keeled. The spinose lateral scales, considerably enlarged, form three longitudinal series on each side of the back. On the flanks are only a few scattered enlarged scales; these do not fall into vertical series, as is the case with *E. heterolepis*. The color of this island race is uniform rich mahogany brown above; ivory or creamy white below. There are forty-one distinct spiny whorls evident upon the tail, which is brown above and below at the tip.

Head	25 mm.
Width of head	20 "
Body	73 "
Fore limb	47 "
Hind limb	102 "
Tibia	35 "
Tail	165 "

6. *Iguana tuberculata* LAUR.

A single young male.

TEIIDAE.

7. *Ameiva bridgesii* (COPE).

Four specimens agree perfectly with the descriptions of continental specimens, except that in these island examples the keels on the dorsal scales are obsolescent.

COLUBRIDÆ.

8. *Spilotes guentheri* (BLGR.).

S. argus Bocourt. Günth. Biol. C.-Amer. Rept. p. 118; pl. xliv (1894).

A single large specimen, with only a short stump of tail present, and with the yellow spots on the scales very irregularly arranged.

9. *Leptophis occidentalis insularis*, subsp. nov.

Type. — Mus. Comp. Zoöl., No. 6,985, adult, Gorgona Island, one specimen.

Scales $\frac{15}{171 + 165}$.

This island race is different from the continental form in that there are several dark brown or black spots, or short wavy lines, on each side of the carina of each scale. This carina is characteristically dark-colored. The scales on the tail are dark-edged; and this condition gives a reticulate condition.

10. *Leptodeira albofusca* (LACEP.).

A single example of this common species, with scales $\frac{23}{174 + 75}$, is the only one which Mr. Brown captured.

11. *Lachesis lanceolatus* (LACEP.).

Two young specimens, typically colored, have their scales arranged as follows: the smaller is 312 + 51 mm. in length, scales $\frac{27}{193 + 68}$; the larger is 369 + ? mm. long, scales $\frac{25}{195 + ?}$.

AMPHIBIA.

RANIDÆ.

12. *Prostheraspis femoralis*, sp. nov.

Types. — Mus. Comp. Zoöl., No. 2,422, Gorgona Island. Twenty-two specimens, all apparently adult.

Apparently closely related to *P. inguinalis* Cope. It differs in coloring and proportions. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches somewhat beyond the eye. The color is gray above, sometimes with faint brown marblings. Below paler gray, frequently with rich markings of deep chocolate brown, these particularly abundant under the chin.

ENGYSTOMATIDAE.

13. *Atelopus gracilis*, sp. nov.

Types.—Mus. Comp. Zoöl., No. 2,423, Gorgona Island. Fourteen specimens, adults and juv.

Rather similar to *A. flavescens* Dum. and Bibr., the digital arrangements are the same. This island race, however, differs in the following points. First, the head is contained three times in the length of the trunk of an adult female, and two and one half times in an adult male. Secondly, the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches slightly beyond the anterior border of the eye. The color is very deep brown, with red-brown longitudinal stripes. In many examples there is a white lateral stripe running from the posterior border of the eye to the groin.